

CHAPTER XLIII.

"General Lafayette took an interest in him, and Grébauval brought him to France; he was then a little boy. But a fine handsome fellow now. When shall I have the satisfaction of seeing him?"

"Liberty, equality, fraternity, are watchwords of the Republic. I do

born man of affairs, and in the days of the Revolution had been core in his alliance with its promoters and leaders, and he was not the least important of its organisers and directors.

his feet, stooped by her side, seized her hand and pressed it to his lips. "I made no resistance."

"My own!" he said. "My beloved I will remove every shadow from your path, the world shall be a garden

It was in Grébaulval's thoughts a moment to rush upon her and see her, to rob her lips of the kisses which she craved. But there was con-

"You know your duty; do it!" said, and stalked out of the room, one stirring until the last sound of his footfalls upon the stairway had died out with all their hopes.

(To be continued.)

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OUR OMNIBUS.

PIPER PAN.

There is certainly no dearth of good musical fare in London just now. In the metropolitan area the concerts and other musical functions reach a weekly average of between 30 and 40. Almost every suburb has its choral or orchestral society. In fact, it seems as if at this time of year one finds oneself like the lady of "Ride-a-cock-horse" fame, "She shall have music wherever she goes."

The South London Choral Society, in connection with the Institute of Music in Camberwell New-road, is one of the oldest and most prosperous of suburban societies, and does good work every year. The 25th season will open on Wednesday evening, when a performance will be given of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Arnot's "Ballad of Camelian."

Another excellent, though young, choral in the south of London is the Woolwich Choral Union, which re-opens for its sixth season on Monday evening. Three concerts will be given during the winter. Mendelssohn's "Athalie" being down for the first. Eliahu and The Messiah will be performed on Feb. 19 and Good Friday respectively.

There seems, after all, to be some uncertainty as to the Carl Rosa Opera Company having a season in London at the beginning of the New Year. The troupe cannot find a suitable theatre for their requirements in the metropolis.

Some of my readers will probably like to know that there is a small collection of portraits, manuscripts, and other relics of the great composer, Henry Purcell, on view at the British Museum. I believe this is the first occasion upon which portraits of the famous musician have been brought together. The exhibition closes on Wednesday.

Mr. Francon-Davies has been engaged for the performances of Mr. Henschel's "Stabat Mater" in America, where the work is to be produced in several cities under the direction of the composer.

Accounts arrive from Australia of a most successful revival in Sydney of "H.M.S. Pinafore," and I notice the names of old Savoy favourites in the "cast," amongst them being Mrs. Henry Bracy, Miss Nina Osborne, Mr. Wallace Brownlow, and Mr. Joseph Tapley.

Miss Fanny Wentworth's latest musical sketch, entitled "The New Man," has been written and composed expressly for her by Mr. Moszyn T. Pigott, whose clever book of "Humorous Songs" I mentioned some time back.

I am pleased to hear that Miss Florence Monteith has quite recovered from her recent severe accident. The talented young artiste has been engaged to play the parts of Desdemona ("Othello") and Mathilde ("William Tell") at festival performances to be given in Moscow for the Czar's coronation.

The 15th anniversary performance of the Royal Society of Musicians will take place at Queen's Hall on Friday evening. Purcell's "Jehova," Handel's "Occasional Oratorio" and organ concert, No. 2, and Sterndale Bennett's "Woman of Samaria" will be given. Madame Clara Samuel, Miss Hilda Wilson, Mr. Iver Mackay, Mr. Arthur Oswald, and Mr. Bantock Pierpoint are the vocalists, and Mr. William Cumming the conductor.

What a crowd there is sure to be at St. James's Hall for the popular concert on Monday night! The renowned cellist, Signor Piatti, will make his re-appearance after an absence, through illness, of more than a year. Signor Piatti has already arrived in London.

Both the public and his friends are aware that Mr. Henschel is gifted with considerable accomplishments, but I think that few people would suppose that he could invent and design a piano, original and beautiful. Mr. Henschel has, however, done this, and Messrs. Broadwood have manufactured the instrument for him.

I see that, encouraged by the success attained by a similar experiment last year, the Strolling Players' Orchestral Society intend giving a ladies' smoking concert at Queen's Hall on Thursday evening. I need hardly say that the designation does not imply that the ladies smoke; they are asked to come and see their gentlemen friends do that.

The "Tribe" waits is naturally a matter of course, as a result of the latest "craze." Mr. Theo Bonheur, the composer, has, however, done more than depend on the title and Miss Dorothea Baird's fair face for success. He has written a charming dance, which is sure to be popular everywhere.

By the bye, nearly all the chorus appearing now in "The Mikado" were in the original production. One of the exceptions is a gentleman of high social standing, who has a tenor voice and wants to gain experience on the lyric boards.

I am asked to contradict a report which erroneously seems to prevail that Mr. Plunket Greene is leaving England immediately. The popular baritone does not sail for America until Jan. 1.

Mr. Edward Lely has had a phenomenally successful season with "Rob Roy" at the Princess's Theatre, Glasgow. He has now commenced his fifth song and story recital tour in Scotland, and seems likely to win even more success than on his previous occasions. Mr. Daniel Meyer is arranging an Australian and New Zealand tour for Mr. Lely, and also Mrs. Lely.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

The intentional introduction of animals from one country into another does not commend itself to everybody's views, and that should be the case is not remarkable when one thinks of the enormous increase of, and the great damage done by, the English rabbit in Australia, which was taken into the country only a few years ago with the hope that it would become acclimated and help to swell the list of sport and food animals already there. The disastrous consequences of the turning down of only a few individuals are well known, and the colonists look regretfully back to the day when the first consignment of these animals reached the Australian shores.

As I pointed out in our last issue, one of the remedies for the prevention of the increase of the rabbits is the bringing into the country of great numbers of stoats and weasels. These animals, as is well known, are great enemies to rabbits, but they attack other animals and birds, and it is a question whether in time they will not themselves increase and become as great a pest as the rabbits. Certain it is, in their more inaccessible abodes in Australia they will have a better chance of multiplying than in England, and if the rabbit plague abates their presence will undoubtedly be felt by their attacking preserved game and poultry.

Other cases of the introduction of animals from one country into another are those of the English sparrow into America, and the common beetle, the bug, and the cockroach into the British Isles. These, however, must be con-

sidered as accidental introductions, not intentional. The Americans have had to pay dearly for the sparrows, but extending their range, for their ravages have been very great, and we in England can all testify to the unpleasantness of the obnoxious insects, of which those mentioned above are only three that have come to us from foreign parts. The bug, in the first place, I believe, came to America, and taking it all round I think the Americans in sending it over have given us as unpleasant a pest as that which we have given to them.

One of America's introduced insects is the gipsy moth—a European species—and this has become such a serious pest that the United States Government has devoted a large sum of money towards its extermination. This plague of gipsy moths, I believe, originated through an insect collector importing a few specimens for study. It increased and spread so rapidly and commandingly that it has done much damage and necessary to take some steps to check it. American birds will not eat the insects, and it has been thought, whether wisely or unwisely, that some foreign bird might be brought into the country to do this service. The late Professor Riley, when the State of California was overrun with the pest, introduced from America, and taking it all round I think the Americans in sending it over have given us as unpleasant a pest as that which we have given to them.

The larger members of the cat family are not easy to operate upon when it is found necessary to remove a tumour. Sometimes, however, to relieve such animals from pain, means and ways are devised to carry the desired object into effect. A month or so ago, I gave an account in this column of the cutting of an in-growing claw of a tiger in India. News now reaches us from America that a large lion in Chicago, who was the hands of a dentist. He first of all quietly submitted to the pinning, but afterwards he became obstreperous, and in the end it took 15 men and the dentist with forceps two feet long over an hour to perform the task of extracting one of his back teeth, which had caused an ulcer in the gum. As may be imagined, when the tooth was pulled out, the pincers his roars and struggles were terrific.

Part 25 of Messrs. Warner's "Royal Natural History" has just appeared, and is the commencement of a new volume (vol. 5). This number is devoted to the crocodiles, tortoises, and turtles, which seem to be treated at a fuller length than were the birds and mammals; the illustrations also appear to be more numerous. Some of the animals figured are most curious creatures, especially the restorations of some of the extinct forms, whose bones, foot-prints, and impressions found at great depths under the ground have been the guide to clothing them in skins as it is imagined they actually were. The restoration of these extinct creatures has received much attention recently by the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson, who has published two excellent books on the subject, in which he gives some most extraordinary figures of the animals that used to roam about the face of the earth.

Of the curious living forms in the present number we have the giant tortoise of the Galapagos Islands, which attains an immense size and weight; the big-headed tortoise, whose head is out of all proportion with the size of its body (it has also an extraordinarily long tail); the Matamoras tortoise, remarkable for its leafy projections from the sides of its neck, which, together with its rugged shell, gives it an appearance of a heap of vegetable matter floating on the water, and which proves to be a deception and consequently a trap to its prey. A species not figured is Temminck's snapper, a most repugnant looking creature in life. There is one of my readers who has noticed in the reptile house—an apparently lifeless animal, with a green fungus covering its body. The coloured plates in this number depict a rat snake and cobra, and water monitors robbing a nest.

Curiously enough after the notes given above on the sparrows were written, I received a letter from a correspondent at Brockley, who says that owing to his being seldom at home he only occasionally sees "The People," and asks if I know that the English sparrow is "a right free citizen in the United States." He says that the bird is a veritable pest in the country, and states that formerly they were given every encouragement to come to certain places by nesting boxes being put up for them in convenient situations, and also that the local authorities caused shelters to be erected for them. Now, he says, there is no mistake that this same tarantula sparrow has become an abominable nuisance, and still there are to be seen some of the shelters that were originally provided for them, and the birds though convicted, but uncaught offenders, make use of them.

THE ACTOR.

Of course, we have not yet heard the last of the Dacre-Roselle tragedy. Of the letters which are now on their way to England some no doubt will be published, and the details of the whole ghastly business will then be revealed. It is a sad pity, and yet it will do good if it induces a certain class of player to draw the proper moral from the incident, and take it that the Dacre died in destitution than of professional despair. They regarded themselves, it would seem, as failures, and did not care or dare to come home and confess the fact.

The business of a man, if he fails in one sphere, is to take up some other form of duty. Actors and actresses are too fond of persevering with their profession long after it has practically given them up. The calling is overcrowded, and success is possible only for a small percentage. But is there nothing to be done? Are stage doors and agents' offices—not a miserable thing? The manlier thing would be to admit defeat, and to set about making one's living by some other means—by digging if necessary.

Any Roselle was a sweet-natured woman, and undoubtedly had of late years a very bad time of it. She had done nothing in London since she figured in the first cast of "Mrs. Tanqueray," in 1893. In 1892 she was seen only once or so as Queen Katherine at the Lyceum. In 1891 she was in the brief revival of "Arras" at the Princess's, and did a little, I think, with the Lyceum company on tour. I find no record of her name in 1890. All this must have been very distressing to an actress who at one time seemed to have the hall at her feet.

I remember Mr. Dacre best in "Jim the Penman." The part suited him, and he played it well. His Loris Ipanoff, too, had power in it. He needed strong parts; in lighter work he was not at home. I recollect very well how indignant he was with the treatment he and his wife met with in America, and how much he and she hoped from the play called "Man and Woman," which they brought over from the States. This last was their final throw for fortune, and, alas! nought came of it. This, I think, it was which actually broke their spirit.

Good Mrs. Keeley! I dare say she is very glad that the celebration of her birthday is now over. I have some reason for believing that the demonstration was not altogether

desired by her. It might with advantage have been less public and less exciting. A wonderful old lady she is, truly. My own personal acquaintance with her dates only from 1891 when she took part in the inauguration of the new theatre at Ipswich. It is much to her credit that she is so frank about her humble parentage, and that she does not mind admitting she has Jewish blood in her.

What, indeed, would our stage be like if the Jewish element in it were removed? A great gap would be left. Our best actors are either Hebrews or Celts by extraction. Of course, the Celtic element is highly important, for it includes Ireland, the Highlands, and Wales, and our own west country, from which Mr. Irving comes. But I suspect that if the theatrical profession were polled tomorrow it would be found that the Hebrew element predominated. So many players act under assumed names that their race-origins cannot always be detected.

Oh, these morning papers! One of them, the other day, spoke of Mr. G. W. Cockburn, who is playing Pete in "The Manxman," as if he were a young actor new to the West-end. Some critics are sadly inattentive. Mr. Cockburn has done a good deal of late years both at the Adelphi and at the Olympic. In some cases he has represented very prominent characters. His reward is that a leading journal speaks of him as if he were a stranger! However, players are often as forgetful as critics. I saw a well-known actress walk on to the stage the other night without the slightest recognition from the audience.

OLD IZAAK.

The rain and gales have proved of great service to anglers, and if fine weather follows, the Thames will quickly be in grand condition, and the fisherman now can hardly fail of sport. Some capital takes have been had in the T.A.P.S. river during the past week, although the tidal water has not come up to its usual standard.

Among the more notable takes from the Thames during the week, has been that of Mr. Isaac, at Sunbury, who took 12lb. of roach, 10lb. of bream, and a 6lb. of carp, together. A 3lb. barbel was also taken from the bank at Hampton Wick, and Mr. Arnes at Bushey took a jack of 14lb. 14oz. Mr. Price in a day's fishing with John Keene in private water took 83 roach, weighing 70lb. in all, most of them scaling 1lb. each, the majority being returned to the water.

The boisterous weather in the early part of the week prevented much being done in the Lea, yet some nice roach are notified from St. Margarets, Enfield Lock, and other quarters, and jack and perch are affording more sport than of late. Several jack of 5lb. or 6lb. are reported taken. Several of the clubs are now fishing for their Christmas prizes in Walton's dear old river, and I hope will have seasonable sport.

A vast number of small fry, roach, dace, gudgeon, perch, and minnows, were fortunately saved from destruction in ditch and stream when the water was high last week. Douglas, the head river-keeper of the T.A.P.S., reports that, thanks to Messrs. J. and C. Buttery and another person, all were safely replaced in the stream, some hundreds of them being conveyed by him to Mr. Alfred Nuthall (president T.A.P.S.), who put them in the river from his garden steps at Kingston.

Particulars have not yet reached me of the result (to date) of the appeal on behalf of the Rivers Restocking and Preservation Fund, but it is satisfactory to note that some clubs have voted a sum directly in aid, and others are holding "smokers" or "Bohemians" for the same purpose, which will doubtless be well supported. Let me urge every club angler to see that his club gives something, however small, and to accept no excuse for abstention. They give twice who give quickly, and it is most desirable that a speedy distribution should be made, which a spirited effort might easily accomplish.

I am glad to hear from various quarters that the fishing at Dagenham Lake has greatly improved since the late winter. The quality and quantity of the fish taken. Among the recent takes was a jack of 17lb. caught by Mr. Jackson, and another of 18lb. 4oz. in length was taken by Mr. F. J. Neeve, of Barking, not many days since, and shown at the Chequer's Inn. Dagenham is within easy distance, and fish of this size are rarely to be had so near the lake in former days. A fashionable fishing resort is particularly noted for its beam. I believe day tickets are issued.

It is scarcely necessary to remind anglers, especially those holding Central Association tickets, that Mr. James Bailey, the popular P.P. for Waltham, has presented Mr. Wade with the testimonial which has been so handsomely subscribed for at the Holborn Restaurant at 9 p.m. Mr. T. Crumple will occupy the vice chair, and the presentation will, by kind permission of the Piscatorial Society, be made in their splendid saloon. Visitors will find the Little Queen-street restaurant, at the corner of the magnificent museum of the society will be open to their inspection prior to the presentation.

Talking of the Piscatorial Society reminds me of the grand show of fish on their trays last Monday, and of the extremely able lecture delivered by Dr. C. S. Patterson, F.Z.S., on "Fishes' Teeth." The society have lately been equalled in the society's annals. They comprised a jack taken by Capt. J. Kershaw, scaling 28lb. when caught (taken in private water), another of over 10lb. taken by Mr. E. Foreman, and three splendid trays of roach taken by Messrs. W. R. Price, C. H. O'Dowd, and Henry Harden (taken in the river), and a splendid tray of roach taken by Mr. D. Sturges, who occupied the chair, and gave the customary toasts, which were received with unusual satisfaction.

Dr. Patterson's lecture was a masterpiece, and gave great delight to the large audience that assembled. It was beautifully illustrated with lantern views, many of them quite original, and the oxy-hydrogen light and lantern were well attended to by Mr. Zachendorf. The learned doctor had illustrations of the dentition of fishes of various types, and clearly demonstrated how well they were adapted to the conditions under which the fish were found, and the kind of food they eat. The carp and the eel were described as having somewhat similar dental arrangements, and it is quite possible (in a modified way) that the carp chews the eel. Many useful hints to anglers were given in the course of the lecture, and after a most interesting discussion in which several scientists took part, most hearty thanks were accorded.

I regret to hear that the meeting of the Waltham Waltonians called for Tuesday last had to be postponed, consequently upon an accident which happened on Monday to Mr. Harry Bayley, one of their oldest and most respected members, who was to have been presented with a testimonial that evening. Mr. Bayley injured his foot on alighting from a train at Wandsworth Station, but the case is not serious, and before very long another date for the function will be announced.

The Great Northern Brothers had a capital

show of roach from the Thames last week, headed by Messrs. Duncombe, Hewitt, and Cartwright. Their "visit" on Monday last was an overwhelming success, and representatives from no less than 32 clubs attended. Mr. C. Welling ably occupied the chair, supported by Mr. T. Goodwins, V.P.C.A., Mr. W. J. Wade, W. Parkin, and many prominent members of clubs.

Mr. T. Crumple read a paper before the Piscatorial Society, at the Holborn Restaurant, last Monday on "The Thames Angling Preservation Society, its Aims and Objects." The chair will be taken by Dr. Coates, and the meeting commences punctually at 8 p.m.

GENERAL CHATTER.

"Why do you make use of such dreadful language, my friend?" asked a clerical gentleman of a man who was swearing like a trooper at things in general. "I'm—and— if I know," was the reply. Just so; in most cases it is a bad habit and nothing more. The offender cannot find a sufficiently strong expression, all in the moment, in his limited vocabulary, and he therefore hauls in those to which he has grown accustomed. Not for a second does he think of their meaning; it is no unusual thing for a couple of long-parted friends to testify their delight at meeting again by calling down imprecations on each other's eyes and limbs. Even lovers sometimes garish their pretty talk in the same way. The steady heat could bear witness. All the words are so, therefore, that Mr. Rudyard Kipling should invest gross profanity with a poetic halo, as he habitually does.

An omnibus company down in Lancashire has just had to pay a stiff sum to a lady who was thrown down and sustained considerable injury through the negligence of the driver. The lady was getting off before she had time to descend. I mention the case because it is becoming an ingrained habit of conductors to signal to the drivers to start before the hind step is clear. Similarly, they rarely wait for fares to take their seats, whether inside or outside; that is left to luck and the chapter of accidents. The lady who was thrown down was an elderly fellow who was suffocated under an enormously corpulent female who had just got in and was endeavouring to find a seat. She apologised profusely for the mishap, and laid the blame on the conductor for starting before she was seated. But the unhappy victim of her too abundant charms could only gasp and glare as he muttered, "Steam rollers ain't it with you, mum."

I had really imagined that the fun of smashing street lamps had become too stale for any but drunken louts. Judging, however, from the constant reports of such cases in the provincial papers, there must still be a considerable number of apparently sane people who derive enjoyment from destroying property for which they have partly paid. Out upon the idiots! If I had my way, every human as caught in the act should receive a sound birching.

A workman writing to me from Clapham complains bitterly of the gross injustice of burdening the ratepayers with the cost of public tennis grounds, cricket grounds, and similar luxuries. He says very truly that while people in narrow circumstances get no good out of this expenditure, their richer neighbours are so busy having a good time in the provincial papers, there must still be a considerable number of apparently sane people who derive enjoyment from destroying property for which they have partly paid. Out upon the idiots! If I had my way, every human as caught in the act should receive a sound birching.

Can it really be true that the inhabitants of the United Kingdom consume 600,000,000 of tea leaf, being sufficient to brew four million gallons, every day of the year? A large firm of tea dealers down in Yorkshire make this computation, but I am inclined to fancy that the figures are somewhat exaggerated. There is no doubt, however, that we are a wonderful nation for tea drinking, whereas the much more sustaining coffee drinking appears to be steadily going out of vogue among the masses. Tea might be said to be a national drink, and a fine drink when one feels jaded by either mental or physical toil, but much of it ruins the digestion and plays mischief with the nerves. Coffee, on the other hand, is meat as well as drink; it stimulates the digestion, and does not affect the nerves to nearly the same extent as the rival beverage.

Home-brewed beer is, nevertheless, better tipple for men engaged in hard physical toil than either tea or coffee. If differs from the public-house brand as much as light does from darkness. Made of malt and hops alone, without admixture of glucose or other abominations, it sustains strength, does not touch the nerves unless consumed in immoderate quantities, and exhilarates without making the consumer feel "heavy." It is a thousand pities that the art of making this once favourite tipple has almost died out. The "Globe" showed the other day that any woman's wife who practised it would save three-fourths of the household's expenditure on beer.

Municipal farming does not seem to pay, judging from the experiences of the Kidderminster Town Council. Moved by a lofty ambition to give a lesson to the local agriculturists in their own sphere of work, the council started a farm of its own, more particularly for the production of milk. Instead, however, of the expected handsome profit, a substantial loss is reported, and, of course, will have to be met by the ratepayers.

Well done, St. Paul's School! Once more Col. Cole's famous foundation is carrying all before it at the Universities. Scholarships, exhibitions, demys, and bursars are being swept up as unconscionable trifles; scarcely a single college list comes out but records fresh Pauline victories. It speaks favourably for the quality of London intellect that this should be the case year after year. The large number of pupils at London born and bred, and great as is the teaching ability of Mr. Walker, the high master, he could not score much at University competitions were these raw materials otherwise than superlative.

Nonconformist divines make a huge mistake when they become political partisans. It is in the nature of things that some members of their flocks must feel rubbed up the wrong way when their spiritual teachers denounce all political principles antagonistic to their own. I have heard some of our address lately delivered by a Congregationalist pastor down in the Midlands, in which, after declaring himself Radical to the core, he adjured his audience to uphold the Radical cause and Radical principles. It does not surprise me that this curious exponent of the gospel of peace should experience great difficulty in raising funds for the enlargement of his Sunday schools.

A City friend of mine who has a turn for arithmetic estimates that if a certain South London miller sold all his securities at the climax of the late "slump," he would have been between four and five millions poorer

than if he had realised at top prices. It really takes one's breath away to think of speculation on such a gigantic scale. What iron nerves, indomitable courage, and clear brains must be possessed by such men. Yet, should you meet them at dinner in the midst of a crisis they appear to be as light-hearted as if they had not a single iron in the fire. Nor is this a mere affectation; they have become too accustomed to stake millions to have their nerves wrung by any ups and downs on 'Change.

MADAME.

The loose make of outdoor coat bids fair to become very popular this winter. Slowly but surely it is asserting itself, and is now to be seen, not only, as hitherto, in rich fabrics, but in cloth, serge, and other woollen materials. Moreover, this style of coat is now obtainable in well-cut flat paper patterns. Good hearing this for the home dressmaker, as a loose-fitting coat is much more within the powers of the amateur to turn out successfully than the tight-fitting shape. At the same time it would require great carelessness in cutting out and neatness in putting together in order to obtain a satisfactory result. A very charming example of a coat of this description was in smooth-surfaced cloth—a rich dark shade of slate blue. The upper part of the coat was arranged with a deep yoke piece cut in one with the high collar. The loose back, as well as the fronts, was set into the yoke in full-pleated folds, the length being the ordinary three-quarters. The bishop's sleeves were draped over the arms from the gathered at the wrists into neat-fitting cuffs. The yoke was trimmed with lines of jet, the outer edge being defined with a narrow band of black fur. An edge of fur also went round the collar and wrists.

Another very fashionable style of out-door garment is a kind of long coat or palat. It is shaped to fit the figure at the back and sides, but it is rather loose in front, buttoning double-breasted. The sleeves are, as a matter of course, very large, and are set into the wide arm-holes with small pleats. The under sleeves, reaching from the elbows to the wrists, are an easy coat fit. The shape of the collar is arranged to be worn either up or down. This style of palat looks remarkably well in gendarme blue cloth, the collar and under sleeves being of dark blue velvet.

While we are on the subject of out-door coverings, I would like to tell you about the new make of capes. The style promises to be popular, and I must say it is vastly becoming to a good figure. The cape is cut to lie quite flat on the back, and in place of hanging loose it is tied in at the waist. The fronts hang in full, graceful folds, the neck being finished with a pretty frilled collar. I saw this style of cape successfully carried out in a fine make of dove-grey cloth trimmed with a narrow border of chinchilla.

Appropos of capes, I was introduced to a novelty in this style of garment the other day. The same cape, appearing under two totally different aspects, was intended to do duty for day and evening wear. It was first spread before my admiring eyes as the daintiest of day mantles, a round full shape of black velvet, the entire outer cape and collar being trimmed with a border of soft Thibet fur.

Before I had time to take mental notes of its beauties for my readers' benefit, hey presto! with an imperceptible turn of the hand the very same cape appeared before my astonished gaze as a full-dress evening wrap no longer black but of bright moiré velvet in a lovely shade of ruby, trimmed exactly as the morning cape, with a deep border of Thibet fur. The collar was arranged to turn over so as to suit either cape—the black velvet for the day time, the ruby colour for the night.

Venetian cloth takes a foremost place amongst the fashionable materials for winter gowns this season. It is especially suited for smart occasions. A lovely gown to be worn at a wedding was of this material in the new shade of purple. The wide-footed skirt had all the fulness kept to the back and sides, the front breadth being quite plain. The seam at each side of this breadth was edged with a narrow border of smoked fox fur. This formed a most effective trimming, showing up well on the rich colour of the cloth.

The bodice was a tight-fitting shape finished at the waist with a short edged basque. This style of basque is becoming very fashionable. The upper part of the bodice front was trimmed with a deep square of ivory satin covered with a rich pattern in purple silk braid. From each shoulder a band of smoked fox fur was brought down each side of the bodice front as far as the waist in a V shape. The lower part of the bodice front was draped in soft folds of the cloth. Very wide gored sleeves were finished at the wrists with bands of the fox fur.

The rage for sequin trimmings grows apace. It is certainly an effective trimming, and may be used in various ways. Black net covered with sequins is lovely for dressy vest fronts over coloured silk or satin. Then, too, we have lace and sequins, lace embroidered with sequins, and coloured beads in widths to suit the fancies and frills of evening gowns. We all know how costly this trimming is to buy, but why not make it at home? It is quite easy to do. In order, however, to obtain a good result the sequins should be tastefully arranged and firmly sewn on. A charming effect may be obtained by covering a piece of net with little rings of the beads, one sequin being attached to each ring.

MR. WHEELER.

The fashion for 1896 is to be oval tubes, I imagine, by the way in which they are being boxed just now, but I must admit that I do not see their advantage taken all round. There is certainly no gain in strength, and I am afraid that it is simply another attempt to have something novel.

As I suggested last week, any novelty which eases the work of propelling a cycle is bound to attract the attention of all road riders and all cyclists, however moderate their powers on the wheel, and under the circumstances the stall of the lever chain will be a popular feature of the Stanley Show. Some North Road men encountered a user of the chain on the road the other day, and with his consent organised an impromptu series of tests, with the result that the lever chain played second fiddle 4 times out of 5. The record made down Barton Hill, near Luton, by Messrs. E. J. K. and Pellant was very badly beaten a day or two later by Messrs. Earl and Pepper. The lever chain pair failed to get inside 1min. 30sec. for the mile, whilst the plain chain pair did 1min. 25 3/4sec., using one of Appleby's ordinary chains. This record is, at any rate, worth quite as much as those which have preceded it, and shows up the whole method of booming inventions by tumblers down hill.

The Stanley Club dinner was a very successful function all round. Col. Saville filled the chair, and a thoroughly representative company was assembled, great being the regret at the absence of Mr. J. K. S., who had accepted an invitation but was unable to come. Needless to say, the speakers on the club's behalf were enthusiastic upon the success of the coming

show, and the speech of Mr. C. V. Pugh just put the whole question in a nutshell. He came to the Stanley, he said, because it paid him, and, after all, the Stanley wants no better testimonial.

During the evening there was on view a very handsome silver-mounted drinking horn which had been presented by the Kettling-gangers of Haarlem to the captain of the Stanley Club as a souvenir of their visit to England.

What is the truth about wood rims? How many are seen about outside the path and road racing divisions? I am moved to ask this question by reason of the everlasting paragraphing of the wood rim, and the fact that I have been told that one of the most common rims is made at a factory which does not look as if it was equal to many hundreds of pairs per week. The complete collapse of a wood rim at Wood Green in the North Road 24 hours' race and the collapse of one at Herne Hill early in the year confirm my belief that these rims are not suitable for a damp climate like ours.

I very much regret the awful exhibition of women racing at the Aquarium. It is a terrible show; there ought to be a society for the prevention of cruelty to female cycle riders. The track is laid on the floor of the building, not up in the air, as was the famous Chicken Run, and the heavily-banked turns being very sharp, it is no wonder that rider after rider came down; whilst those good people who yearn for an all-round professionalism should visit the show and see how very tricky are the "lady" professors from the other side of the Channel. It is not astonishing that the judge, somewhat tardily, it must be admitted, ordered two of the French performers off the track altogether, though not before they had upset, by accident or design, one of the most dangerous of the English competitors no less than twice.

Some careful experiments made of late by a competent person show that with properly made gear wheels the actual loss of friction with a plain belt is 5 per cent., and, with a properly fitted gear case, and an oil bath this percentage will be reduced; and this reminds me that Prof. V. Boyes made a report on a certain gear which did not see the light. I wish he would experiment with and report upon the lever chain, but I fear he would decline to waste his time demonstrating the obvious; still his view would carry weight.

HORRIBLE STARVATION.

At Worship-street, the hearing of some School Board summonses revealed a shocking case of destitution, a man named Woods, who seemed to be a sum of money, came to court to answer a summons for not sending a girl to school. A respectable-looking working woman named Whitbourne came forward and said that she had seen the girl in question, and she was unfit for school, being half starved. The man had had no regular work for 12 months, though she gave him the best of characters for sobriety and readiness to work. The girl was a child, the eldest, a girl of 18, having worked during the season at a mineral water factory, and really kept the home, but she was now half starved. To complete the misery, the man's wife had that morning been confined, there being neither fire nor food in the place till she (Mrs. Whitbourne) bought a pennyworth of "bricks" of coal and some bread and milk. There was nothing but 2 old beds in the place. Mr. Bushby requested the missionary to see into the matter at once, adjourning the summons. A second case brought to light by the School Board proceedings recently was that of a family named Goddard. The husband has been paralysed, and for 2 years had not worked. The wife attended the court, walking with a crutch, suffering from a diseased hip, and said she had 6 children. One that the School Board had taken proceedings for helped her with her work, that of finishing ladies' shoes. The payment for her work was "6d. per dozen pairs"—a farthing a shoe—and for that she had to find her own paste, needles, and cotton. It was the sole support of the family.

"THE CAT."

At the Central Criminal Court, George Shelly, 26, described as a labourer, was found guilty of a robbery with great violence on an old woman named Mary Anne Saunders. Mr. Barber prosecuted. The injuries inflicted on the old woman were very serious, and she was detained for 5 weeks in the hospital in consequence. She was assailed by the prisoner on the early morning of Oct. 1, in Manor-place, Queen's-road, Waltham. He knocked her down, inflicted terrible injuries to her face, and, rendering her insensible, robbed her of a few copper coins. She had in her possession a small bag containing a sum of money. The common law sentence of the prisoner to 18 months hard labour, and to 12 strokes with the "cat."

While hunting with the Heythrop Hounds near Chipping Norton, Miss Reid, of Shipton Court, sustained a broken leg through her horse falling and rolling over her.

OMRONDE GREATLY IMPROVED FOR 1896. THE NEW CYCLES. THE NEW CYCLES COY. Limited, Wallis-street, Oxford-street, London, W.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

BEECHAM'S PILLS FOR BILIOUS ATTACKS.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS FOR INDIGESTION IN ALL ITS FORMS.

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applicant a commission on the sale of three imitations. This explains why different articles from the one asked for are so frequently put before purchasers.

GREAT SILVER ROBBERY.

MORE INGOTS RECOVERED.

The detectives have added to their successes in connection with the bullion robbery from the M. R. Co. by finding 6 more of the missing ingots. This recovery did not, however, bring with it an immediate arrest. It has nevertheless proved the police surmise to be correct, and may result in an important capture. The ingots thus found were buried in a garden. This was from the first believed to be one of the methods likely to be adopted by the thieves or receivers. At 9 p.m. Chief-insp. Moore and Insp. Conquest, accompanied by Supt. Carr and Chief-insp. Palmer, M. R. Co. a police, and Insp. Dalrymple, went to the house in Graham-road, Dalrymple. For some time the occupant of the house has been under suspicion. The district is a favourite residential part of the northern suburb, and the place visited—the number is not given for obvious reasons—is of about an annual rental of £250 or £300, and was in the occupation of a family. When the officers appeared they asked for the head of the house, but it appeared that he was missing. However, the visitors were fully prepared for the task they had set themselves, and immediately men who had hitherto been kept out of sight were called up, these being provided with the necessary tools for excavation. Without further ado the officers proceeded to the back garden, and there commenced digging a work which, for a time, proved simply useless and fatiguing. But soon their exertions were rewarded by the discovery, at some distance under the surface, of something carefully wrapped in paper. Its shape sufficiently indicated that they had come across 1 of the missing ingots. One by one, after great exertions, other ingots were turned up, all carefully rolled in paper with the exception of 1, which was wrapped in a blanket. Four of the 6 ingots were found a short distance under the surface, but 3 were buried at a considerable depth. They had been distributed well over the garden, which had to be completely dug up before the police were satisfied. The ingots with their wrappings were placed in a cab and taken by Chief-insp. Moore and Insp. Dalrymple to Scotland Yard, where they will be detained until the case of the theft is cleared up, when they will be returned to the M. R. Co. The police have now accounted for 23 of the 31 stolen ingots, leaving 8 others to be recovered. The prospect of this achievement is regarded as very favourable. The man occupying this house is supposed to be of good family, and has been missing about a week. Those persons in the house at the time of the raid were not interfered with by the police. They watched the operations of the officers with painful interest.

SENTENCE OF BAILEY.

At the London Sessions, before Sir P. Edlin, Henry Bailey, dealer, was at the last session found guilty of having stolen 31 ingots of silver, value £4,900, the property of the M. R. Co., was brought up for sentence. On the last occasion a previous conviction for stealing lead under the name of Letchley was proved against prisoner, who was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour and 3 years' police supervision. That conviction was in 1892, and since then he has not been in prison. Mr. Bodkin said that his lordship would remember that certain directions were given to Chief-insp. Moore to see prisoner. The latter told Moore that he knew nothing, was entirely innocent, and could give no information regarding the case. Sir P. Edlin said the robbery was a most audacious one, and Bailey had certainly not mitigated his offence by denying all knowledge of the robbery. He would be sentenced to 3 years and 6 months' penal servitude and 3 years' police supervision.—Insp. Moore, Conquest, and White, and Supt. Carr were highly commended.

BARTY AGAIN EXAMINED.

Alexander Barti, 45, electro-plater, of St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, was charged, on remand, at the London Sessions, before Sir P. Edlin, with being concerned in stealing and receiving 31 ingots of silver, value £4,900, the property of the M. R. Co., on Sept. 25. There were two further charges against prisoner of stealing and receiving 1,200oz. of chloride of silver, value £150, the property of his employers, Messrs. Elkington and Co., of Cannon-street, Clerkenwell, and of receiving a cheque for £255 received by him in account of Messrs. Elkington.—In pursuance of an arrangement made at the last hearing, prisoner was formally remanded, without further evidence, till Thursday.

CHARGES AGAINST A CITY MERCHANT.

The extraordinary charge of conspiracy, perjury, and an attempt to prevent the due course of justice, preferred by the L. and N.W. Railway Co., was again before Mr. B. W. Carr, J., at the London Sessions, before Sir P. Edlin, on Monday. The principal defendant was John Scaife, a City merchant, of Mincing-lane, who was charged on a summons with being concerned with Hannah Reeves, of St. Paul's-road, E., and Douglas, Isle of Man, and Horace Woodhouse, a clerk, in conspiring to commit perjury in this court. Scaife was further summoned for perjury and for conspiracy, and all three were charged with conspiring to prevent the course of justice.—Mr. Bennett committed Woodhouse for trial. The case against the woman Reeves was next dealt with.—She had stated in evidence that she rode in the same carriage with Scaife, and was out at 10.15 on the evening of the 24th ult. Prisoner challenged Hoskins to fight, but the challenge was declined, and prisoner then struck him several times, knocking him down. Hoskins sustained injuries from which he died in the London Hospital.—Six months.

BETHNAL GREEN MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

Timothy McCarthy pleaded guilty to the manslaughter of Thomas Hoskins.—Mr. Bernard O'Connor prosecuted, and Mr. Purcell represented the accused, who seemed to have quarrelled with Hoskins in the Globe road, Bethnal Green, on the evening of the 24th ult. Prisoner challenged Hoskins to fight, but the challenge was declined, and prisoner then struck him several times, knocking him down. Hoskins sustained injuries from which he died in the London Hospital.—Six months.

ANOTHER SOCIAL PROBLEM.

A middle-aged woman named Annie Adams, who has made over 100 appearances at North London on charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was again brought on for trial at the sessions, and prisoner had been committed for trial at the sessions, and sent to prison for 12 months as an incorrigible, and she now asked that she might be again committed, so that she might not be troubled with the same trouble. She would throw some vitriol at the policeman, or do something that would get her sent to prison.—Annie Adams was committed for 7 days.

CASE OF DR. WIGHT.

At Kent Assizes at Maidstone, Mr. Mathew mentioned the case of Dr. Wight, who stood committed for trial for manslaughter upon the Kent coroner's inquisition, and asked the judge, Mr. Justice Hawkins, to discharge the recognisance of the witnesses, and a prisoner would be tried at the Central Criminal Court.—His lordship said he had no power to make such an order. He added that as the offence with which the prisoner was charged was committed in London, the coroner ought not to have committed him to the Kent Assizes. Mr. Mathew said the coroner thought he was justified in doing what he did.—His lordship: I say he had not the right to select the venue where the case should be tried. The body of the deceased only happened to be buried at Folkestone. If the woman had received the injuries which are alleged to have caused her death at Folkestone, then the coroner would have been in error in sending the case for trial at these assizes.

STOKER KILLED ON THE LINE.

An inquest was held at Brentford on Stephen Wheale, stoker, in the employ of the S.W. Railway Co., who was killed by falling from his engine between Brentford and Isleworth Stations.—From the evidence of the driver it appeared that deceased, contrary to the usual practice, had been to the bunker to get coal while the train was in motion. On returning he had to pass along the hand-rail, having only the top of the engine "cab" to hold by. In doing this he fell off, and death was instantaneous.—Verdict, accidental death.

GIRL'S SUICIDES.

At Reigate, Mr. Morrison resumed and concluded his inquiry into the strange circumstances surrounding the death of Rose Burdland, 20, domestic servant, in the employ of Mr. Jackson, of Chichester, Reigate, who was found lying dead in a tank of water in the stable yard.—Medical evidence showed that death was due to suffocation by drowning; the post mortem examination revealed the fact that the girl was in a state of insanity. The coroner said that since the case was opened his officer had obtained the letter written by deceased to her mother. For certain reasons he did not think it necessary to read the whole of the letter, the following being the only references bearing on her death:—"My dearest Mother, I am writing this to you by lines to my post-boy. You will never see or hear from me again. I shall be no more when you receive this. I trust you will forgive me if you can. I decided last week to do this, but you will know by the newspapers what I have done. I shall not live to see my 20th birthday. I hope you won't be sorry for me. I am sending you the police. There is no one to blame but myself. I have no one in Reigate (meaning a lover) so it is no one here. I know what is the matter with me. This is the last letter I shall ever write to any one again. Good-bye, for ever, and think as kindly as you can of me."—Verdict, suicide.

TALE OF THE MERCHANTS OF BAGDAD.

In Q.B. Division Justice Mathew heard the case of *Somesh v. the Swiss German Marine Insurance Co.*, an action brought by the agents for certain merchants at Bagdad to recover £350 under various policies of insurance effected on goods consigned to and from Bagdad. Defendants did not admit liability, and counter-claimed for certain sums that they had already paid. Mr. Walton and Mr. Hollams appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Bigham and Mr. Hamilton for defendants.—Mr. Walton said plaintiff claimed in respect of quite a large number of comparatively small losses under certain marine policies insuring goods consigned to and from Bagdad. Defendants, on the other hand, substantially suggested that they did not believe in the losses at all. As a result, plaintiff had to send out a commission to Bagdad, and there evidence was given by a number of gentlemen whose names reminded him very much of the "Arabian Nights." (Laughter.)—Justice Mathew: And the Thousand and One Tales.—(Laughter.)—Mr. Walton: Yes, and that possible, and that is the case of this action. (Laughter.) Witnesses called by plaintiff before the commission were merchants of Bagdad, who had either received the goods which were insured from Bagdad or had insured from Bagdad to England. The goods were examined in all cases by Messrs. Stephen Lyne and Co., Lloyd's agents at Bagdad, and their certificates showing exactly what damage there was, were put in at the examination. For a long time defendants paid the claims, but they now counter-claimed to get back the money which they had paid.—Justice Mathew: They suggest an elaborate and continuous system of fraud. Mr. Walton: Apparently so, and that was why plaintiff felt bound to send a commission to Bagdad. The policies included the risk from the port of shipment as far as Bagdad. When the goods arrived at Basorah they were transhipped into the vessels of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, which took them to Bagdad. There was therefore, considerable risk of damage in transshipment. The only evidence against plaintiff was given by an individual who described himself as being at present a dealer in antiquities and carpets, but said he had been a dragoman at the British Consulate, and had been decorated by the Sultan. (Laughter.) This individual was examined on the first day, but was not called to come on the second day, and he understood his objection was to being cross-examined by a Jew, he himself being an American Catholic. (Laughter.)—Evidence having been called in support of plaintiff's case, Mr. Bigham said that his clients' position was that these claims were so numerous that some inquiry was necessary into them. Hence the action.—Justice Mathew said he considered that plaintiff had made out his case, and was entitled to judgment for the amount claimed, with costs. He also gave judgment for plaintiff on the counter claim.

CONVICTION OF A BANK CLERK.

At the Central Criminal Court, James Veitch, 37, pleaded guilty to stealing £40, the proceeds of a forged dividend warrant on the Norwich Corporation, by altering it from £7 19s. 4d. to £47 19s. 4d.—Mr. Bealey and Mr. Gill prosecuted for the Bankers' Association, and Mr. Bodkin represented accused who for 20 years had been a clerk in the employ of Barclay, Bevan, and Co.'s bank, Lombard-street. The Norwich Corporation kept their account at the bank, and prisoner had charge of the account. In the ordinary course the dividend warrants would pass through prisoner's hands. One of these warrants was altered as described, and the prisoner had undoubtedly negotiated it after the alteration. This evidence could not now be found.—Twelve months.

Dr. MACKENZIE'S ABSORBENT COMPLEXION SOAP, the original and only genuine, produces a lovely skin, and removes all blemishes, pimples, redness, and all skin diseases. It is a household necessity. From all Chemists and Grocers.—(Advt.)

STRAND EXPLOSION.

INQUEST AND VERDICT.

At St. Giles's Coroner's Court, Mr. Trotbeck resumed the inquiry into the cause of the explosion in New Church-court, Strand, on Oct. 23, which led to the death of the first man, Sprague.—The coroner suggested that evidence on behalf of persons interested should be allowed.—Mr. Allen, architect, stated that in 1893 he received instructions to repair the houses which were destroyed. The front wall was in good condition, and he had a free hand to do any necessary repairs. He superintended the work, which was well done. Hard, well-burned bricks were used, and the mortar was well made. The houses were solidly built. Witness stated that the gas main outside No. 26 was fractured, and he was of opinion that the explosion was owing to the gas having accumulated in the basement of No. 26. The gas was given off from a leak in the main, which was well done. Mr. W. G. Canan, gas and water surveyor, stated that the fracture in the gas main appeared to be old underneath, but higher up it was apparently recent.—Evidence was given on behalf of the New River Co., one of the men stating that when he opened the ground in the court before the explosion, he found a hollow 2ft. deep. He considered the hollow was owing to the fact that an old sewer had been left and had sunk. Mr. G. Foulger, chief engineer of the Gas Light & Coke Co., said that prior to the Monday before the explosion a complaint had been made of an escape of gas. The gas main was 16 years old. It should have lasted at least 50 years. It was his opinion that the earth from beneath the gas main was washed by the water which escaped from the water main, and that was the reason of the leak in the gas main. The crack, he considered, was of a very recent date. Sir P. Edlin produced photographs of the premises after the explosion, and he stated that it was his opinion that the soil had been displaced from under the gas main. He believed there was a slight crack in the main, which was increased in size owing to the falling debris.—Verdict, accidental death.

DENTISTRY AND LATHER.

At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, Paul Baron, 30, and Henry Wm. Browett, 24, barbers, were indicted for conspiring to obtain money from various persons by false pretences, and for obtaining money by fraudulent means.—Mr. Gill stated that this was a very peculiar case. Baron, being the proprietor of two barber shops in the Strand. The conduct complained of had been going on for some considerable time. It was of such a character that complaints were continually reaching the police, and before the prosecution was instituted Baron was visited and cautioned by Insp. Marshall, when he professed ignorance of what was going on. There was a room contained off at the end of the shop, which was used by Baron for dealing with persons who refused to part with their money, and bringing them into a proper frame of mind. (Laughter.) What happened was this:—The prisoners would ascertain as well as they could whether the persons who came in to be shaved were from the country or not, forming their conclusions in some cases from an examination of the customers' hats. Persons from a considerable distance were regarded as the most suitable. While being shaved they were told in an off-hand way that their teeth required cleaning, and that it could be done in a minute or two. When they consented, their teeth were scraped or cleaned, some tonic liquid being applied, but instead of being charged 1s. or 1s. 6d., they would be told they must pay £3, £4, or £5. Sometimes smaller charges would be made, the idea apparently being to get as much as the person could part with. If they refused to pay, they were told that if they refused to pay they were invited into the inner room and told the stuff applied to their teeth cost £4 or £5 per ounce, and if they said they had no money Baron would offer to send with them to their hotels, or to wait while they pawned their watch. In this way they succeeded in getting considerable sums of money. If they refused to pay, they were told that if they refused to pay they were invited into the inner room and told the stuff applied to their teeth cost £4 or £5 per ounce, and if they said they had no money Baron would offer to send with them to their hotels, or to wait while they pawned their watch. In this way they succeeded in getting considerable sums of money. 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ONE OF THE "SIX HUNDRED."
There died at Guy's Hospital on Wednesday William Drake Colson, late 13th Hussars,

65, one of the survivors of the famous charge. Deceased served in the army for 24 years, and was in possession of three medals—the Crimean with four clasps, the Turkish, and the medal for long service.

BARGAINS FOR LADIES.

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North 125. N. 1. (marked in box). Carriage Paid. Black, Navy,
 Myrtle, Ruby, Brown, Blue Gray, Special Offer - The Navy
 (Cheviot) Serge Skirt, extra wide slant, Black and Navy only
 36. 6d., 7/6. 6d. Length of skirt, waist, bust, only required.
 THOMAS AND COMPANY.
 DENBY SKIRT WORKS, DENBY.
 THE PEOPLE.

A BAROMETER FOR EVERY READER.

10,000

BEST SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

SURPRISING VALUE.

1 st Performed and Marked (if required). And a Present of a handy, strong, and accurate little Harometer for measuring the strength of the handkerchief.	1 st ONLY
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THE HANDKERCHIEFS are guaranteed of the finest manufactured Silk, and well worth 2s. 6d. each. Size, 12 inches square, with delightful border. Suitable for pocket, neck, or cuffs. Light, handsome, durable, in cream, white, black, and twenty other shades to match any article of dress. Most perfect and reliable of handkerchiefs.

THIS HANDKERMETER is a handy, strong, accurate, and handy little instrument, which is pure to delight everyone, and gives constant pleasant work.

WE WILL SEND, post free to any address, one Handkerchief and one Harometer, if the latter is sent in, only 10 stamps. Special Offer—Two for 1s. Six for 2s. 6d. One for 1s. A Harometer with each Handkerchief. Satisfaction guaranteed. Please send 10 stamps of despatch, 10 stamps, 10 stamps and Repeat Orders. Anyone can easily make money by buying and selling these Handkerchiefs.

EACH HANDKERMETER SUPPLIED PERFUMED is ordered. A bottle of New Perfume enclosed with each parcel. The perfume is of the best quality. The HANDKERMETER on each handkerchief for 1d. extra, two same for 2d. three same for 3d. The HANDKERMETER must come with a month's use without fail after that time.

J. HOBBS & CO., 10, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THREE HALF CROWN.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE ENORMOUS
ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF WOOL,

LUTAS LEATHLEY AND CO.
DRESS FABRICS,
 At 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s., 15s., and 16s.
THE FULL DRESS LENGTH.
ARE still OFFERED AT THE SAME PRICE, and the usual standard of excellence, for they are just what you will, will be fully maintained.
TRY A SAMPLE DRESS LENGTH OF THEIR
WILYERWELL SERGE AT 7s. 6d.
 Colours:—Black, Navy, Claret, Myrtle, Moss, Chocolate, Fawn, Crimson, Blue, Grey, Fawn, and several pretty mixtures.
A CUT-OUT PAPER PATTERNS PRESENTED WITH
each ORDER.
 Patterns Post Free and need not be returned.
SPECIAL XMAS PRESENTS.

SILVER WATCHES, LINEN AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, TWEED SKIRT LENGTHS, &c.
Particulars Free with Patterns.

SPECIAL PRESENTS WITH THREE DRESS LENGTH REMNANTS 5s. PER BUNDLE.
All Parcels are Courage Paid.

LUTAS LEATHLEY AND CO.,
DEPT. 18, ARMLEY, LEEDS.

**THE JOHN NOBLE
HALF-GUINEA
COSTUMES.**

**THREE NEW SMART DESIGNS. AT
ONE PRICE.**

DIRECT FROM THE LARGEST FIRM OF COSTUME MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

Over 1,000 Well-paid Workers employed in John Noble's Own Factories, under the strictest conditions of Sanitation and Cleanliness.

JOHN NOBLE, LIMITED, are the **ORIGINATORS** of ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS of the HALF-GUINEA COSTUMES for Ladies, and STRONGLY CAUTION the Public to Buy of the FIRM OF JOHN NOBLE, LIMITED.

Each Garment is guaranteed scientifically
ent, beautifully finished, and ABSOLUTELY
WITHOUT AN EQUAL IN THE WORLD
FOR STYLISH APPEARANCE, DURA-
BILITY, AND ACTUAL MONEY VALUE.

TWO GOLD MEDALS AWARDED

THESE COSTUMES are made from the **JOHN NOBLE CRYSTAL** silk in three designs as follows:

MODEL 374—Exceedingly smart wide—wide skirt, short, hot, also very neat bodice with saddle back, front, and broad bow pleat down centre; trimmed bodice front and large flat buttons, collar and cuffs finished, cord, saddle and sleeves laced.

MODEL 375—Improved tailor-made Norfolk model, wide plain Godelet skirt, and softly cut bodice with trim collar, saddle back and front, and detachable belt, and sleeves laced.

MODEL 376—Consisting of New Godelet Skirt, trim round hem with bold silk cord; also smart bodice with wide saddle back, trimmed cuffs, collar and saddle-march skirt.

EACH COSTUME supplied complete for **10s. 6d.**, size 16 in. box, and neat carriage pad for **4d.** extra. A full order should be placed with the **JOHN NOBLE** Co. (London) Ltd., 10, Queen's Circus, at any figure up to 20s. (round bodice and skirt), and 12s. 6d. (tailor-made). Collar and cuffs of extra; larger sizes, 6s. of extra. Full for 12s. 6d. extra.

Write above Customers to be filled for **5s. 6d.**, each of extra.

THE JOHN NOBLE

KNOCKABOUT FRACK
FOR GIRLS

Are indisputably the most marvellous value ever offered for Public Use. Every Frack is thoroughly well made in the JOHN NOBLE CHEVROLET BERKE, with saddle top, four fair sleeves, and pocket, and allows a plenty of freedom for the limbs. Please consider these prices:—

Lengths	24	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45
Price	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.0	5.6

each

Portage 46d. extra.

Every purchaser delighted. The lengths stated are from neckband to bottom of skirt in front.

COLOURS: Any of the above garments can be supplied in—CLARK, SATTI, BROWN, MYRTLE, BRONZE-GREEN, ELEGANT, LILAC, RUBY, DARK CINNAMON, GRAY, DAB.

THE JOHN NOBLE CHEVROLET SER

In which the above garments are made, is a fabric of world-wide fame. The Full Breasted Length of Six Yards can be supplied for 7s. 6d. Colours as above.

"THE BOOK OF THE SERGE." also PATTERNS.

FASHION SHEETS of these and all other latest Cost-

7s.

FOREIGN ORDERS.

Special attention given to all orders from the Colonies Abroad. The JOHN NOBLE COSTUMES have attained unprecedented popularity all the wide world over, and hundreds of orders arrive with every mail, whilst the home custom-

JOHN NOBLE, Limited, now number HALF A MILLION
Please mention the PEOPLE when ordering.
JOHN NOBLE, Limited
THE WAREHOUSE,
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